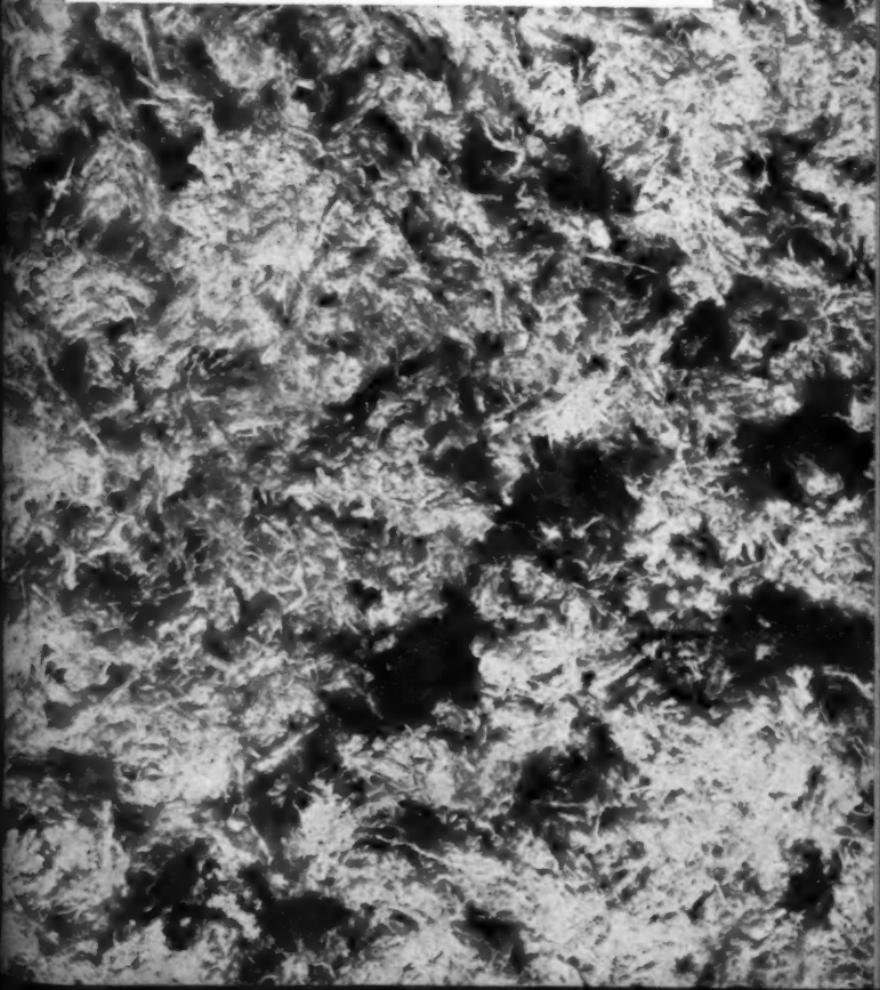


ASBESTOS

JUNE - - - - - 1946





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TOO FEW BRAKE RELININGS

A five years study of service orders written in the public garages and service stations of the nation reveal that there have been only 18½ million brake adjustments average per year given to the passenger cars and other motor vehicles of the nation, excepting those operated by large fleet owners that have their own private service facilities.

This means that the average car or motor vehicle has had a brake adjustment once every year and 7.4 months during the war period. This at a time when motor vehicles were steadily deteriorating.

The service orders revealed that less than 5,000,000 motor vehicles had their brakes relined during that period.

This survey was carried on by the Brake Lining Manufacturers with a view toward developing an educational program among automobile owners and the public officials charged with administration of motor vehicles laws and regulations. (Surveys were made by the Automotive Market Research Institute, 245 Madison Ave., New York.)

"Without knowledge of the repair work given to brakes by fleet owners, and employing the figures obtained from public garage service orders it appears that only once in the five years did the average automobile have its brake lining renewed.

As a result the Brake Lining Manufacturers' Association is engaging upon an educational program aimed at both the owner and the public official. This program is the first concrete evidence of any group endeavoring to answer some of the serious questions expressed by President Truman in his opening address at the Safety Conference held recently in Washington.

WHAT IS NEW?

Improvements are always being made in asbestos products. What is new in your line? Just send us a line of any use, or improvement of an old product. It makes interesting reading.

For instance one firm has the idea of using asbestos cement pipe in irrigation projects; another idea is *pre-decorated* office wall partition (made of asbestos wall-board, of course).

We know there are many more, some of which will products. What is new in your line? Send us just a few words of any new use, or improvement of an old product. It makes interesting reading.

ASBESTOS SHEETS AND OTHER MANUFACTURES

We have always deplored the rather loose terminology of asbestos products, used mostly, it is true by the public, or in Government reports or statistics, but occasionally in the Industry itself.

An instance of this (in government statistics on this occasion) recently came to our attention. On page 37 of our March issue we gave a tabulation of exports from the United States, one of the items listed being "Asbestos Sheets, 4,049,486 lbs. valued at \$230,570. We marked this in a footnote as being presumably Asbestos Cement Sheets, but on second thought decided to write the U. S. Bureau of the Census, and ask them to tell us specifically the kind of sheets to which the item referred. Their reply is as follows and is most enlightening :

"The Asbestos Sheets referred to are of several types, including sterilizing sheets especially treated for surgical cabinets, sheets from which blankets and clothing are manufactured, and sheets used for insulation and pipe covering other than those containing cement. These asbestos sheets should not be confused with Asbestos Sheet Packing and Asbestos Millboard."

At the same time we also asked what specific materials were covered by the term "Other Asbestos Manufacturers" used in the same tabulation and of which 5,277,081 lbs. valued at \$458,225. were exported in 1944. The answer was that this was covered by a certain commodity number and the types of manufactures included

under that number were:

Aprons	Lumber
Baseboard panels	Miami tile
Boiler covering	Mittens
Boiler mattress covers	Pants
Boiler mattress fillers	Paper dryer
Clarifying pads	Suits
Coats	Powdered asbestos
Conveyor belting	Ridge roll
Cord	Rope
Ebony	Sleevelets
Filter disks	Spats
Filtering material (loose)	Baseboard Panels
Finger cots	Wallboard
Gloves	Welders' blankets
Hand pads	Welders' screens
Hats	Wicks, unmounted
Leggings	Wood

No doubt our readers will find this interesting and will be, as were we, astonished that so many items were covered. A number of them (at least a dozen) could of course be covered by the one common term "asbestos or safety clothing."

KYW AND THE WALLBOARD INDUSTRY

KYW on May 7th rendered a special radio tribute to the Wallboard Industry.

The script told briefly the origin of the various fibres used in the making of wallboard—asbestos, wood, corn and cane—its advantages, its extensive use in wartime, and its extensive demand now that peace has come.

The tribute was given in connection with a program "Valley Forge Caravan" under the sponsorship of the Adam Scheidt Brewing Co. of Norristown, Pa.

When Hunter College Gymnasium was converted into the meeting place for the U. N. Security Council, J-M acoustical treatment, J-M Rock-Wool insulation were used in large quantities while their asbestos-cement flat sheets and Flexboard were utilized as interior finish. The walls of the council chamber proper were finished with plaster board because a sufficient supply of Flexboard was not available.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN GERMANY

By Robert E. Cryor (*This is the second part of Mr. Cryor's report.*)

Asbestos Textile Production Equipment

The following data relating to processing equipment is intended to be a composite summary of the nature of equipment and methods observed in all of the asbestos plants covered by this investigation:

(a) *Preparing, Opening, and Mixing Operations.* Methods and machines for preparing asbestos fibre mixes prior to carding seem to be rather uniformly standardized thruout the German industry. Preliminary crushing (if any) is done solely with chaser mills (Kollargang)

*Damaged chaser mill
for crushing asbestos
(At plant of Merkels
Asbest und Gummi
Werke, Hamburg)*



of conventional type. Disintegrators or attrition mills were not seen. Opening of asbestos fibre is done in all plants with the Vertical Opener, passing the stock thru the machine once or twice as may be required. Proportioning asbestos fibre with cotton or Zellwolle (staple rayon fibre which is generally used instead of cotton—apparently with good results) is accomplished by floor batching, manually building up the batch in successive layers. No mechanical proportioning equipment was observed. Actual mixing of batches is done thru use of ordinary mixing pickers. The most common machine for this purpose in Germany is the Fearnaught-type of picker (Krempe Wolf).

(b) *Carding Operations.* The carding machinery ob-

served was not unusual, but in many plants investigated, the carding machines were the most modern and best equipment. 60" carding machines are definitely the standard in the industry even in older machines. About 75% of all the cards seen in asbestos plants were Gessner make, the balance made by Hartman. All carding machines were equipped with tape condensers. No ring doffers are used.

Some Gessner cards built as late as 1943 were examined. These machines are single units equipped with double doffers. The main cylinder is 60" by 49" and the main doffer (lower doffer) is 28" in diameter. The upper or secondary doffer is 19" in diameter. Two laps are doffed separately and carried by separate feed aprons into the tape condenser section. On these machines the speed of the main cylinder was approximately 100 R. P. M., the speed of the lower doffer 4 to 6 R. P. M., and the upper doffer 8 to 9 R. P. M., approximately.



*Gessner Carding
Machine at plant of
Norddeutsche Asbest-
werke, Hamburg.*

Card clothing varied considerably with different plants. Very coarse to fairly fine clothing was observed with no particular relation to the type of stock being run. The range of card clothing numbers being reported is from No. 10 to No. 26.

At the plant of Norddeutsche Asbestwerke, Hamburg, Gessner cards of the type described above were set up in a rather unusual manner so as to produce yarn from very short asbestos. Zellwolle fibre without asbestos was run thru the card so that a very thin lap came off of each of the two doffers. Between the two doffers at



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the front of the card was a small feed box arrangement from which very short asbestos fibre was uniformly dropped on the lower lap of Zellwolle leaving a layer of short asbestos sandwiched between the two layers of the carded Zellwolle lap as it entered the tape condenser section. By this arrangement the asbestos fibre did not pass thru the card at all—only the Zellwolle was carded. The asbestos fibre did not enter the operation until the stock reached the tape condenser. The operation appeared to be of questionable control and the sliver emerging from the tape condensers looked to be about 50% Zellwolle altho it was reported to be about 80% asbestos and 20% Zellwolle.

In general in carding asbestos mixes the rate of production as reported is quite low. Typical production is 55 pounds per hour on 2.5 cut yarn, 33 pounds per hour on 8 cut, and 22 to 26 pounds per hour on 10 cut yarn.

Waste droppings under the card were reported as ranging from 30% to 50% depending on the stock used.

Carding machines in most plants are set over pits ranging from two to eight feet in depth and running the full length of the card. The waste under the card is accumulated in the pit and periodically shoveled out.



*Typical Flyer Frame.
At plant of Mittel-
deutsche Asbestwerke
Niedernhausen*

(c) *Spinning Operations.* All spinning of asbestos yarn is done on flyers or on ring spinners. No mule spinning was observed in Germany. Since the bulk of the production is of poor mixes, resulting in coarse, low tensile yarn, most of the spinning production is handled on flyers. Ring spinning at the present time is confined



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chiefly to the better grade and finer yarns, which were observed only in small volume. It is probable that prior to and during the war the ring spinning was used to a greater extent than at present. All spinning is done from single ends of sliver in the individual cheese. Spinning from multiple ends on jack spools was not observed.

There seemed to be in nearly every plant an excessive amount of spinning equipment, both ring spinners and fly frames, in relation to the number of carding machines. This is indicative of low production per machine in spinning operations.

(d) *Weaving Operations.* Weaving equipment in the German asbestos industry is particularly antiquated. Top rate of production on cloth 1 meter wide (39") is about 60 picks per minute. A common type of cloth seen thru-out the industry had about 6 to 7 picks per inch and 13 to 15 warp ends per inch, usually made of 3 to 5 cut yarn. This type of fabric is commonly used for gasket cloth, gloves, and clothing, high pressure packing, insulation lagging and other purposes. All brake lining tape looms observed were single space looms.

(e) *Dust Control Equipment.* All plants had either cyclone collectors or cloth stocking-type collectors. No cloth screen-section collectors were observed and no wet systems. The equipment that was examined seemed to be well designed and reasonably effective but in no way unusual. Oil or processing agents for control of dust are not used.

Scarcity of Asbestos Fibre

It became obvious from the very beginning of this investigation that the scarcity of asbestos fibre in Germany has been and is extremely acute, and that such stocks of asbestos that were available during the war consisted chiefly of odd lots of material of widely assorted grades and varieties captured or seized in all parts of German occupied Europe during the early years of the war.

As a typical example of this situation, the record of all purchases of "asbestos spinning fibre" for the Bornheim plant of Frankfurter Asbestwerke, Frankfurt a. M.



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from July 1941 until the middle of 1943 (shortly before the plant was completely destroyed by bombing) is reproduced below.

		3,146 Kilograms
7/21/41	Rhodesian C. & G. 2	14,974 "
7/16/41	Beaver 4 T	10,516 "
7/28/41	Rhodesian C. & G. 2	6,038 "
4/15/42	Rhodesian VRA 3	2,397 "
4/13/42	Amosite M-1	1,003 "
5/27/42	Arizona Crude 2	2,492 "
5/27/42	Johnsons 1A Extra	7,801 "
5/27/42	Johnsons 2AR-3T	13,047 "
4/ 4/42	Rhodesian C. & G. 3	16,500 "
4/23/42	Vimy H-4T	9,675 "
7/ 7/42	Blue Asbestos DKS	9,963 "
7/ 7/42	Blue Asbestos MX	4,599 "
9/ 9/42	Bells AA 3F	5,230 "
12/16/42	Rhodesian C. & G. 2	5,079 "
1/ 9/43	Johnsons 2 AR	1,714 "
2/28/43	Blue Asbestos S	8,695 "
3/12/43	Canadian BH fibre	10,000 "
5/26/43	Italian AVM/AC/S	10,091 "
5/29/43	Canadian 4T	"

Much of this material was obviously not suited for spinning purposes, but it had to be used in the manufacture of asbestos textiles without regard to cost of production, high waste losses, or lack of uniformity of quality because no other asbestos fibre was obtainable.

At the present time no asbestos textile plant in Germany, as far as this investigation could reveal, has any stock of asbestos except very limited quantities of fibre of variable and miscellaneous character as described above.

A scarcity of raw material such as this could produce only one result, that is, the extensive development and use of substitute materials.

Editor's Note: The third chapter of this report will be published in July "ASBESTOS" and will treat of Substitutes for Asbestos used in Germany.



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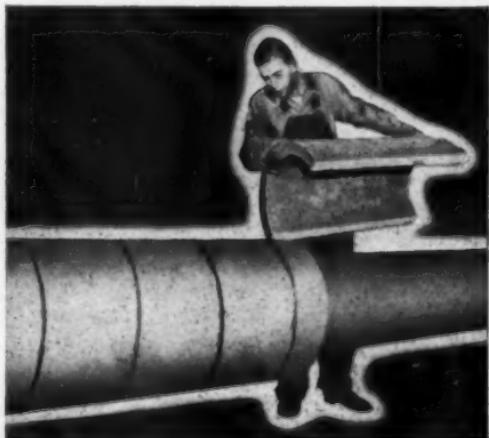
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APPENDIX TO MR. CRYOR'S REPORT

Appended to Mr. Cryor's report on his investigation of the Asbestos Textile Industry In Germany, are his notes on the various plants visited. These will be published; one or two plants being covered each month as space permits. They give a very clear picture of the Asbestos Textile Industry in Germany directly after the war. In reading these reports, it should be borne in mind that the investigations were made in October 1945 and any statements made apply to that date.

Frankfurter Asbestwerke, Frankfurt a/M

3 plants—Niederrad and Bornheim plants being in or near Frankfurt; Walldorf plant 10 miles southwest of Frankfurt. Investigation was made in October 1945. Those interviewed were Paul Kind, Owner and Director; Franz Weber, Secretary and Purchasing Agent; Gottfried Kohns, Chief Engineer; G. Schmidt, Superintendent.

This company is reported to be the oldest manufacturer of asbestos products in Europe, having started business in 1890. Prior to October 1943 the company operated only two plants, the Bornheim plant being a complete asbestos textile plant and the Niederrad plant devoted to manufacture of asbestos packings and gaskets of all types, millboard, high pressure compressed sheet and other miscellaneous asbestos products.

The Bornheim plant was bombed on October 5, 1943, and completely destroyed. No attempt has been made to rebuild the plant. A visit to the plant revealed nothing but a huge pile of rubble, the wreckage of a large three story building including approximately 160 pieces of asbestos textile equipment none of which was salvaged. Following the destruction of the Bornheim plant, a few looms and spinning frames were assembled and installed in an old building at Walldorf, a small town near Frankfurt. To whatever extent asbestos and fibrous glass yarns could be purchased during the war, weaving operations were carried on at Walldorf to supply textiles for gasket and packing manufacture at the Niederrad plant.

The Niederrad plant, where the offices of the Company are located, was also bombed and about 60% de-

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stroyed in March 1944. Part of the plant is now being rebuilt. At present, operations, under permit of the Military Government, consist of a very limited production of braided asbestos and fibrous glass packings, sheet packing and gaskets, and millboard.

RESTRICTIONS LIFTED - TEXTILES

OPA Suspension Order SO-129, Amendment 22, effective May 6, 1946, removes asbestos textiles and carded asbestos fibres from price control.

It is explained that the various articles included in this Amendment do not enter substantially into the cost of living or business costs, that continued control of the items would result in administrative difficulties far out of proportion to any gains derived from maintaining control; removal of price control will not seriously divert manpower or materials more essential, and will not impair effective price control with respect to other commodities.

If further information is desired write the Cork, Asbestos & Fibrous Glass Branch of the Civilian Production Administration, Room 4324, Social Security Bldg., Washington, 25, D. C.

PREFABRICATION— SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Any of our readers who are interested in prefabricated buildings, should write the U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Special Business Service Desk, Office of Information, Room 2830-B, Washington 25, D. C., for pamphlet "Prefabricated Homes — Basic Information Sources". This pamphlet lists a number of articles on the subject and also gives the address of the Prefabricated Homes Manufacturers' Institute, which is located at Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C.

A brief article on "Brake Linings" appears in the March issue of Durez Plastics News.

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CYPRUS

Review of almost any book on the subject of asbestos will reveal little real information on the deposits in Cyprus, either ancient or modern.

Now we are told by F. W. Kukula, Manager of the Cyprus Asbestos Mines¹ at Amiandos, Cyprus, since 1923, that most of the information which has been published, is incorrect.

This, while somewhat disconcerting, is also interesting, especially as Mr. Kukula proceeds to correct some of these errors and promises to give us further information on the history of Cyprus Asbestos, if we are interested (and we most certainly are).

In the following are given Mr. Kukula's remarks on the errors commonly made in writing of Cyprus asbestos.

Pausanias, the ancient Greek writer and geographer, is, as a rule mentioned as the source of information on the early history of asbestos in Cyprus. There is no doubt that the mineral asbestos was known to the ancient Greeks; in fact several writers refer to it under various names. However, no ancient Greek writer ever mentioned Cyprus in connection with asbestos. Pausanias was an exceptionally accurate historian and geographer of his time; he refers to asbestos cloth under the name of "Carpasian Linen". Modern writers located "Carpasia" in Cyprus because there is a mountain range in that island having a similar name. The "Carpasia" referred to by Pausanias, however, is the island of Carpathos, the modern "Searpanto" of the Dodecanese Islands.

Strabos calls asbestos "Carystos Lithos". It is a well known fact that there is a small chrysotile asbestos deposit at Carystos in the island of Euboea (off the coast of Greece).

It is quite unlikely, comments Mr. Kukula, that the Cyprus asbestos deposits were known to the ancients, as thirty-eight years of mining activity in those deposits have brought to light no sign that the deposits were

¹ The Cyprus Asbestos Mines are now owned by Tunnel Asbestos Cement Company Limited.



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worked in ancient times.

We hope to publish further interesting data from Mr. Kukula on Cyprus asbestos deposits in later issues.

INDIA

The following report on asbestos in India, was published in U. S. Mineral Trade Notes, February 20, 1946 issue.

The report, made by M. S. Krishnan, Geological Survey of India, describes an estimated reserve of 4.4 million cubic feet, or about a quarter of a million tons of chrysotile asbestos near Pulivendla.

The asbestos deposits of the Ceded districts were reported upon by Dr. A. L. Coulson about a decade ago (Mem. Geol. Surv. India, LXIV, part 2, 1934). A re-examination was undertaken to assess their value. Altho deposits occur in the Cuddapah and Kurnel districts, only those near Pulivendla, between Brahamanapalle and Lingala were promising enough for investigation by bore holes.

The asbestos, which is chrysotile, is found at the junction of trap sills with the Vempalle limestones, which dip at this place at an angle of about 20° . The veins of asbestos are confined mostly to the serpentized limestone in the junction zone, altho a few may be found in the trap itself. They range in thickness from mere streaks to as much as 7 inches, but the average width is $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch. The eastern part of the Brahmanapelle-Lingala zone is more promising than the western and contains a vein with an average aggregate thickness of about 6 inches over a distance of about 3 miles. Seven boreholes were drilled in this zone to prove the extension of the asbestos veins in the dip direction of the limestone. The zone is estimated to contain about 4.4 million cubic feet within a distance of 220 yards along the dip of the limestone. Moreover, the asbestos zone is likely to extend farther down the dip.

• • •

The best measure of a man's mentality is the importance of the things he will argue about.

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ITALY

A most comprehensive report on the asbestos deposits, production, etc., in Italy is contained in the April 20, 1946 issue of Mineral Trade Notes, published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C. We are publishing almost verbatim.

The extensive exploration and development carried on to make Italy self sufficient in asbestos was successful only in providing an ample supply of short fibre material, according to Minerals Attaché C. A. Botsford, Rome. The long fibre asbestos produced is not enough for domestic requirements. Altho the output of 220 tons in 1938 was increased materially in the succeeding five years, potential production is estimated to be only 600 tons per year. The long fibre asbestos is tremolite, and only in Italy is this variety used for spinning. Before the war, 1500 to 2000 tons of spinning grades were imported annually. Ample reserves of short fibre rock exist and production of that variety could be increased to 18,000 tons annually, of which about 6,000 tons would be available for export. Exportation depends on market conditions, as mines and dressing plants are in readiness.

The chief source of long-fibre asbestos is in the northern part of Sondrio Province. Short fibre and fines are produced chiefly in Torino Province, where about 500,000 tons of serpentine is crushed and milled annually. The yield in short fibre asbestos and fines is more than 1% of the material crushed. A detailed report of the principal mines and conditions existing in the industry in August 1945 was prepared by Captain A. F. Radcliffe, R. E., Mining Division, Industrial Subcommission, Allied Commission, who visited the operations. The following notes have been abstracted from his report:

Several large masses of serpentine occur in northern Italy. Exposures in the Alps of Lombardy and Piedmont usually carry some workable asbestos, but those in the northern end of the Apennine chain are barren. The latter, however, are worked at several places for ornamental stone. Long fibre is confined almost entirely to the north-

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ern part of Sondrio Province. Deposits in the Val d'Aosta have been worked only spasmodically. Short fibre material and dust are produced on a large scale at Balangero in Torino Province where large quantities of serpentine are crushed, and as a by product at an isolated talc mine in the same Province.

Production, metric tons, in selected years was as follows:

	1935	1938	1939
Long fibre			
Sondrio	181	174	298
Aosta		45	48
Novara		1	1
Turin			2
Short fibre			
Turin (Balangero)	2800	4853	5220
Dust			
Turin (Balangero)	1339	1337	591
Turin (by-product of talc)	140	450	605
	4460	6860	6765

Metric Ton — 1.10231 short tons

The Canadian system of grading asbestos is used.

Sondrio Province. The approximate center of this field is in the Commune of Lanzada. Tremolite asbestos occurs in bands of serpentine that generally strike north and south and dip 45 degrees to the west. The serpentine is much altered, and crystals of pyrite are found together with some quartz and talc. The reserves have not been calculated, but are stated to be large.

The principal operators are:

S. A. Mineraria Amiantifera Italiana (M. A. I. S. A.) of Milan
 S. A. Asbestos Quarries, Ltd., a British company;
 S. A. Mineraria Valtellinese of Sondrio;
 Ditta Masarino
 Ditta Giordani Valentino

The majority of the mining concessions are held in perpetuity by the Commune of Lanzada. All the holdings of that body are leased to M. A. I. S. A. until 1952. Many had been held previously by Soc. Valtellinese, which disposed of them in 1939, retaining only such prospecting rights as were held by them in that year.



ASBESTOS

CANADIAN
SOUTH AFRICAN
RHODESIAN

RAW ASBESTOS DISTRIBUTORS

LIMITED

SPOTLAND · ROCHDALE · LANCS ENGLAND

The other operators hold concessions for varying periods directly from the State. The concessions of S. A. Asbestos Quarries, Ltd., being British were sequestered during the war, and a member of S. A. Cave di San Vittore, a rival asbestos producer operating at Balangero in Turin Province, was appointed Sequestrator. By arrangement between the Balangero company and M. A. I. S. A., the latter worked the Asbestos Quarries, Ltd., property until the surrender. The property is now idle.

All asbestos is worked by underground methods, chiefly by adit. The rock stands well, and very little timber is used; enough can be cut locally. Drainage is no problem. Adequate power is available; the maximum requirement is about 400 horsepower, of which M. A. I. S. A. absorbs about half. The only dressing is hand-sorting, except for some beating necessary to open the fibre. The operators concentrate on long fibre. M. A. I. S. A. has a project for crushing rock and separating short fibres, but the plan is in abeyance.

At present, owing to the absence of demand, operations are confined to development and to production on a scale of less than 10 tons per month. The potential production is as follows:

M. A. I. S. A. and Asbestos Quarries, Ltd.	35 tons per month
Soc. Valtellinese	10 tons per month
Ditta Mesarino	4 to 5 tons per month
Ditta G. Valentino	2 to 3 tons per month

The proportion of the various grades in the entire field is estimated as follows: Extra, 3 to 5%; First quality, 30 to 35%; Second quality, 25 to 30%; Third quality, 25%; Fines and dust, 15%. A very small quantity of the Extra quality reaches a maximum of 60 c. m. (23.6 inches) in length, but this is exceptional.

The stocks held by the various companies are stated to be about as follows: M. A. I. S. A., 60 tons; Soc. Valtellinese, 30 tons; Ditta Mesarino, 10 to 15 tons; and Ditta G. Valentino, 10 to 15 tons.

Most of the output is shipped to Cernusco Noviglio near Milan, for final dressing and spinning. For maximum production, about 400 workers are employed

ASBESTOS

**ARIZONA CRUDE
CANADIAN CRUDE
CANADIAN SPINNING FIBRE
CANADIAN SHINGLE FIBRE
CANADIAN SHORTS
CANADIAN FLOATS
SOUTH AFRICAN BLUE ASBESTOS
SOUTH AFRICAN YELLOW CRUDE**



Samples, prices and further information
furnished upon request.

Stocks of above types are entirely sold out for 1946,
but we invite your inquiries for 1947.

Engineering Advice Given
on the
Manufacture of Asbestos-Cement Products

ASBESTOS LIMITED INC.

Works: Millington, N. J.

**Executive Offices:
8 West 40th Street New York 18, N. Y.**

MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

Strikes, which have been keeping the country in turmoil for the past several months, are slowly being settled, one by one. In the meantime demand for all kinds of things is increasing and it is certainly very unfortunate that many articles cannot be made because some particular raw material, or part, is unobtainable, or at least unobtainable in sufficient quantity to satisfy the demand. Business, and labor as well, are missing a great opportunity. Not only that but the Public, denied a great many things during the war, are now becoming very impatient with the forces which a year after the war is over, still prevent them from obtaining what in many parts of the world perhaps would be regarded as luxuries, but are considered daily necessities by the American people. Such things as refrigerators, and other electric appliances, for instance, building materials, medium priced homes—the list is almost endless.

So far as the Asbestos Industry is concerned, most of the strikes have been settled; the Ambler plant of the Keasbey & Mattison Company is about ready to begin operation again after its strike which began around the first of the year and ended about the first of June.

ASBESTOS-RAW MATERIAL

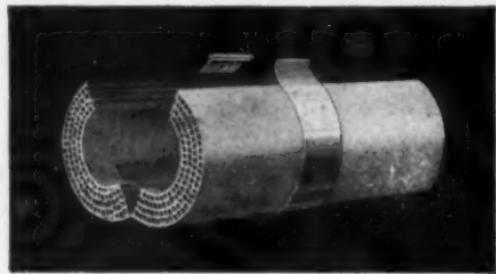
Shortage continues in short fibres and no change can be expected for some time. Even old line asbestos-cement manufacturers are finding it very hard to get sufficient fibre to carry on at full capacity, which, in view of the building material situation, is most regrettable.

In fact supply of raw material continues tight in all grades with indications that the situation will remain so for the balance of the year.

ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. Demand for Asbestos textiles continues fairly strong, particularly for oil burner wicking. Production of this commodity, however, has been seriously curtailed because of the shortage of brass wire. Now that the brass companies' strikes seem to have been settled, this situation

**Not Seven — Not Eleven
but ANOTHER Norristown 'Natural'**



A white, moisture repellent, all asbestos
felt, for an everlasting

NATURAL FINISH

APPEALING

DURABLE

**NORRISTOWN MAGNESIA
& ASBESTOS Co.**

NORRISTOWN

PENNSYLVANIA

should improve within the next month. OPA controls on asbestos textiles have been lifted (see page 16) and some adjustments in price may be expected.

Brake Lining. Demand is steady for brake lining and brake blocks. There is still a bottle neck on clutch facings. The Industry has applied for removal of price ceilings on the basis of plentiful capacity to take care of demand.

The total sales for the month of April were less than those for the corresponding month in 1945. With the exception of sales for replacement and for export, all buyer classes recorded declines. When compared with March increases were indicated all along the line.

Sales for domestic consumption were also lower than those for the same month last year but higher than those for March. This trend followed that for the total sales.

Asbestos Paper. There is continued heavy demand in this market, with roofing requirements more than taking any surplus production. The market also demands special papers for special material. Prices are firm, but increased costs make relief under price ceilings imperative.

Asbestos Millboard. Commercial requirements in millboard are slowing up with no backlog of orders. in fact demand is very much below productive capacity when labor is available. Equipment business is about normal. Prices are firm, but here again increased costs are constantly narrowing the margin between cost and price ceilings.

Insulation. High Pressure. This market is active, both for maintenance work and industrial sales. Contractor activities are apparently affected by the strike situation.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Production in this commodity about equals demand. Seasonal slowing up in orders is noticeable with expectation of heavy fall buying.

Asbestos-Cement Products. The supply of asbestos-cement shingles, sidings, and flat sheets is showing gradual improvement, altho it continues to be far less than the demand for these products. Strikes, which have kept several major factories out of production, have been settled. The Industry has received a normal increase in OPA ceiling prices to the extent of 5% on sidings and 15% on roof

shingles (see page 32) which will have a tendency to bring the latter back into greater production. The overall price situation, however, is still not entirely satisfactory in view of heavy increase in costs since the old ceiling prices were established. Further increases in ceiling prices on roof shingles and sidings, as well as increases on flat and corrugated sheets, will undoubtedly be necessary if the asbestos-cement industry is to take care of the tremendous demand which is occasioned largely by the scarcity of wood for new building and the lack of other suitable materials for the rehabilitation of old buildings. More labor is also needed.

The restriction on extent of repair or remodelling has had very little effect on demand for shingles for re-siding or re-roofing.

The outlook is somewhat confused by the undetermined effect of the Housing Program.

In wallboard the demand still far exceeds the supply.

The corrugated and flat sheet market continues to be oversold for the balance of the year.

Pipes—orders still exceed ability to fill.

The above opinions have been stated by various men in close touch with the respective markets. Comments are welcome from all readers.

ASBESTOS-CEMENT PRODUCTS ON CRITICAL LIST.

Asbestos-cement shingles and flat sheets and asbestos-cement siding and flat-sheet specialized machinery have been placed on the schedule of critical products by the CPA and revised list of such products was made public on June 5th.

The producers of products on the critical list may be granted urgency certificates to purchase surplus equipment from the War Assets Administration, giving the holders precedence over any other class of buyers. We suggest that anyone interested write the Civilian Production Administration for their Release CPA-401, giving full details as to these urgency certificates.

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

BUILDING

Construction contracts were awarded for 52,733 projects costing \$734,911,000 in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky Mountains in April to top March's total of \$697,593,000 and that of April of last year, which amounted to \$395,798,000, according to report by F. W. Dodge Corporation, fact-finding organization for the construction industry.

That architects, engineers and building organizations are breaking construction records established during the war years by substantial amounts is reflected in the dollar volume totals for the first four months. This year's January to April contracts amounted to \$2,177,404,000 in the eastern states compared with \$1,859,944,000 in the corresponding period of 1942, when wartime volume was highest.

Residential construction contracts in April totaled \$370,590,000, which represented an eight-fold gain over the corresponding month of last year, and a gain of nearly \$100,000,000 over March. More than 50,000 residential units are called for in the April awards, all but 2 per cent, as measured by dollar volume, being private construction as differentiated from publicly-owned dwellings.

Nonresidential building declined slightly in April from March's total and that of April last year, reflecting an anticipated trend resulting from the Civilian Production Administration's Veterans Housing Program Order No. 1 issued on March 26. The order is designed to channel materials into homes costing \$10,000 or less and away from nonessential and deferrable nonhousing construction.

PRICE INCREASE ALLOWED ON ASBESTOS - CEMENT MATERIALS

Amendment No. 6 to MPR 466, made effective May 22, 1946, by the OPA allows an increase in maximum prices of 15% on asbestos-cement roof shingles and accessories, and of 5% on asbestos-cement siding shingles and accessories, above prices originally established at March 1942 levels.

The Amendment also permits resellers to pass thru the actual dollars-and-cents increase granted the manufacturers, the bulk of the manufacturers' production of asbestos-cement roofing and siding being sold to dealers who in turn resell the commodity to the ultimate consumer.

Complete copy of this Amendment may be had by writing the Cork, Asbestos & Fibrous Glass Branch of the Civilian Production Administration, Room 4324, Social Security Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Announcing

A NEW
ASBESTOS
PREPARATION PLANT

Inquiries Invited from All Countries

•
ARIZONA

(Iron Free)

AMOSITE

BLUE

(South African)

(Bolivian)

CANADIAN

CYPRUS

RHODESIAN

RUSSIAN

We have installed the most modern Asbestos Preparation Plant in America. We are in position to supply any of above asbestos fibres suited to your particular use.

•
High strength obtained using our Blue Asbestos in Asbestos cement pipes and corrugated sheets.

•
ASBESTOS
INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

H. S. STEVENSON, *President*
451 Communipaw Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Canada.

(Statistics by Dept. of Mines, Provinces of Quebec)

Tons — (2000 lbs.)

	1946	1945
March	36,305 tons	50,285 tons
<i>By Grades for 1st quarter</i>		
Crude	102 tons	324 tons
Fibres	44,639 tons	55,603 tons
Shorts	57,689 tons	63,235 tons
	102,430 tons	119,163 tons

Rhodesia

(Published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

January 1946	4,644.93 tons (2000 lbs.)
Value	£145,485

Italy.

An approximate output of 1500 metric tons (1653 short tons) of asbestos in the first 9 months of 1946 has been estimated by the Ministry, which has not yet received the statistics on this commodity from the north of Italy. (The report was made by Minerals Attaché C. A. Botsford, Rome.)

United States

(By U. S. Bureau of Mines, M. M. S., 1405)

	Year 1945
	Tons (2000 lbs.)
Chrysotile	13,340
Amphibole	265
	13,605

Union of South Africa

(Supplied by Dept. of Mines)

(Tons — 2000 lbs.)

	Year 1945 ¹				
	Production	Local Sales	Exports		
	Tons	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Amosite	16,737	1,014	£10,921	12,851	£286,888
Chrysotile	1,765	913	18,999	860	38,354
Transvaal Blue	1,471	76	1,898	1,324	39,000
Cape Blue	8,200	281	6,028	6,952	226,715
Anthophyllite ²	43	20	109	18	167

¹For comparative figures for the years 1939 to 1944 inclusive, see pages 34 and 35 of March 1946 "ASBESTOS".

²Not reported in previous years.

SPIRAL-LAG TAPE

by FAIRHOPE FABRICS



8 Ways Better Because . . .

1. It requires no sewing.
2. Wraps quickly and neatly.
3. Especially good around corners and angles.
4. Guide lines in fabric insure the laps being even and straight.
5. Saves considerable manpower.
6. The cement used leaves a size finish which requires only one coat of paint.
7. Highly economical; the 4" width costing less than 6½c a lineal yd., also made in 6" width.
8. Due to its unique open mesh construction, cement goes through the mesh making tape and insulation one contiguous mass when it dries.

Insulators do faster and cleaner work with this ALL COTTON TAPE. It is longer-lasting . . . and more economical too.

The modern method of insulation is to cover magnesia, aircell, or rockwool insulation with Spiral-Lag Tape. It's as simple as this . . .

- Wrap Spiral-Lag Tape around the insulation dry.
- Apply adhesive mixture over the Spiral-Lag Tape.
- Just one coat of paint is all it requires.

Spiral-Lag is the Lagging Tape with the unique "give," which allows it to be wrapped snugly and tightly around the insulation, enabling it to be used at elbows, fittings, etc. Supplied in 4" and 6" widths. Send for sample and further information. No obligation of course.

Spiral Lag Tape

MANUFACTURED BY

FAIRHOPE FABRICS, Inc.

Industrial Fabrics Division

STEVENS STREET, FALL RIVER, MASS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures by Bureau of Census)

Unmanufactured Asbestos:
By Countries

	Year 1945 ¹ Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Union of South)	11,480
Canada	317,649
Australia	3
Cuba	10
Southern Rhodesia	2,273
U. S. S. R.	2,344
	<hr/>
Value	333,758
	<hr/>
	\$16,244,366

By Grades:

	Year 1945 ¹ Tons (2240 lbs.)
Crude No. 1	
Canada	164
S. Rhodesia	388
Crude No. 2	
Canada	374
S. Rhodesia	1,617
Australia	1
Crude (Other)	
Canada	157
U. S. S. R.	2,344
Australia	1
Cuba	6
Blue Crude	
Africa (U. of South)	3,761
S. Rhodesia	270
Amosite	
Africa (U. of South)	7,717
Cuba	4
Textile Fibre	
Canada	16,128
Shingle Fibre	
Canada	57,946
Paper Fibre	
Canada	48,903
Other Fibres	
Canada	193,977
	<hr/>
	333,758

¹For 1944 figures see page 44 of February 1946 "ASBESTOS"

Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures by Bureau of Census)

	Year 1945		Year 1944	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<i>Manufactured Asbestos Goods:</i>				
Asbestos Yarns				
United Kingdom	80,407 lbs.	\$ 50,500	129,477 lbs.	\$ 73,914
Asbestos Packing Fabric				
Canada	145,479 lbs.	40,790	98,746 lbs.	27,267
United Kingdom	6,815 lbs.	4,453	13,135 lbs.	6,856
Asbestos Packing (Not Fabric)				
Canada	56,368 lbs.	14,185	116,926 lbs.	29,695
United Kingdom	26,692 lbs.	17,533	26,360 lbs.	16,272
Brake Lining (Woven)				
Canada	202 L. Ft.	43	.....	.....
United Kingdom	1,500 L. Ft.	368	.....	.....
Asb. Woven Fabrics (Other)				
Canada	9,507 lbs.	4,979	9 lbs.	52
United Kingdom	16,766 lbs.	10,015	22,054 lbs.	11,668
Brake Lining—Molded				
Canada	2,119 lbs.	250	221 lbs.	63
Shingles and Cement Sheets				
Canada	370 lbs.	14	832 lbs.	24
Other Asbestos Mfrs.				
Canada	.....	229	.....	377
United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	1,000
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		\$143,359		\$167,188

Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures by Bureau of Census)

	February 1946
	Tons (2240 lbs.)
<i>Unmanufactured Asbestos</i>	
<i>By Countries</i>	
From	
Canada	22,710
Union of South Africa	27
	<hr/>
Value	22,737
	<hr/>
	\$924,386
<i>By Grades:</i>	
Crude No. 2 (Canada)	27
Textile Fibres (Canada)	1,144
Shingle Fibres (Canada)	3,018
Paper Fibres (Canada)	3,650
Other Grades (Canada)	14,871
Amosite (Africa)	27
	<hr/>
	22,737

Imports into U. S. A. (Contd.)
Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	February 1946	
	Quantity	Value
Asbestos Yarns		
United Kingdom	1,173 lbs.	\$ 725
Asbestos Packing (not Fabric)		
United Kingdom	9,501 lbs.	6,200
Woven Fabrics, Other		
United Kingdom	448 lbs.	281
Asbestos Mfrs., Other		
Canada		7,004
	11,122 lbs.	\$14,210



T E S T

... the added sales volume
awaiting you among the na-
tion's roofing and siding con-
tractors. Write to ...

**AMERICAN ROOFER and SIDING
CONTRACTOR**
425 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Lump • Liquid • Powder

ASBESTOS-CEMENT ASSOCIATES
INCORPORATED
CORIELL BUILDING MILLINGTON, N. J.

ENGINEERING SERVICE
TO THE ASBESTOS-CEMENT INDUSTRY

SPECIALISTS IN HATSCHER OPERATION
COMPLETE PLANTS DESIGNED AND EQUIPPED
CONSULTING SERVICE ON MANUFACTURING PROBLEMS

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

- G. L. Bishop, Vice President and Assistant Treasurer, Scandinavia Belting Co., Newark, N. J., June 20.
E. B. Poulin, Secretary-Treasurer, Asbestonos Corp., Ltd., St. Lambert, Montreal, P. Q., Canada, June 20.
W. H. Dunn, Secretary Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. Passaic, N. J., June 22.
Harold W. Donnelly, Assistant Sales Manager, Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Co., Norristown, Pa., June 22.
C. A. Schell, Vice President, Thermoid Co., Trenton, N. J., June 22.
Charles A. Klaus, Vice President, Thermoid Co., Trenton, N. J., June 24.
Walter G. Cowan, Vice President and General Manager of Manufacture, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, June 26.
A. F. Moore, Manager Asbestos Department, The Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 26.
A. H. Bennett, President, A. H. Bennett Co., Minneapolis, Minn., June 27.
H. A. King, Manager Industrial Department, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, June 28.
Frank R. Schueler, Vice President and Secretary, Asbestos, Asphalt & Insulating Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., June 30.
George H. Rhinehart, President, Asbestos Limited, Inc., New York City, July 1.
S. E. Breuleux, Assistant Treasurer, The Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 6.
A. V. Winterer, President, Asbestos Products Corp., St. Paul, Minn., July 6.
Chas. S. Wood, President, Chas. S. Wood & Co., Newark, N. J., July 6.
O. C. Smith, President, Bell Asbestos Mines Limited, Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, July 7.
G. K. McKenzie, Secretary, The Flintkote Co., New York City, July 7.
C. L. Owens, General Sales Manager, The Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 8.
Capt. W. A. Janitch, R. E., Representative in Great Britain for Asbestos Corporation Limited, London, July 10.
A. M. Ehret, Jr., President, Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa., July 11.
H. W. Prentis, Jr., President, Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa., July 11.
Thomas L. Gatke, President, Gatke Corporation, Chicago, Ill., July 16.

Arthur R. Hahn, Engineer, Asbestos-Cement Associates, Inc.,
Millington, N. J., July 16.

To all these gentlemen we extend best wishes and congratulations on the occasions of their birthdays.

STUART H. RALPH MADE PRESIDENT A. C. P. A.

Stuart H. Ralph of New York, who has been for many years an outstanding leader in the building materials industry, was elected president of the Asbestos Cement Products Association at its annual meeting in May. Mr. Ralph, who is vice-president and director of the Flintkote Company, Inc., succeeds Samuel P. Moffit, vice-president of The Ruberoid Co., as association head.

Few men have been so prominently identified with so many phases of building materials manufacture and sales as has Mr. Ralph. Besides his long service as a director and member of the executive committee of the asbestos cement group, he is a past president and present vice-president of the Insulation Board Institute. He also has taken an active part in the affairs of the Asphalt Roofing Industry.

Before becoming associated with the Flintkote Company, Mr. Ralph acquired a broad experience with construction companies and in the wholesale building materials field. He was secretary of the Builders Exchange, Memphis, Tenn.; an associate of McKnight and Mertz, general contractors, Memphis, and Jackson, Tenn.; and sales manager of John A. Denies Sons, Memphis.

Stuart H. Ralph

Mr. Ralph joined the Flintkote Company as eastern sales manager, with headquarters in Boston, in 1920. Since 1933, he has been vice-president of the company, in charge of building materials sales. He became a director of the company in February 1944.

Other officers chosen by the Asbestos Cement Products Association were: Vice-president, E. W. (Pat) Smith of Cincinnati, vice-president of the Phillip Carey Company; Secretary and Treasurer, Donald Tulloch, Jr., of Philadelphia. Members of the Executive Committee are L. M. Cassidy of the Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, New York, Mr. Moffit and Mr. Ralph.

THE RUBEROID CO. on May 28th declared a dividend of 25c per share on the capital stock of the corporation, payable June 25, 1946, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 10. A dividend of 25c per share was paid previously this year on March 25.

• BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD

YARNS

ROVINGS

POWDER

CLOTHS

PROCESSED FIBRES

Unexcelled for use in

ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

• AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

Asbestos mattress filler

85% Magnesia insulation

The CAPE ASBESTOS CO. Limited

Merley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

United States Sales Agent:

ARNOLD W. KOEHLER

415 LEXINGTON AVE.

NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE—VANDERBILT 6-1477

MANHATTAN HONORS THREE FIFTY YEAR PIONEERS

The Manhattan Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., on Sunday May 26, held a dinner honoring three employees who had been with the company for fifty years. The three were Charles T. Young, Andrew J. Gibson and John Dotterweich.

The dinner was held at Donohue's Inn, Mountainview, N.J., and was attended by 400 Manhattan Pioneers serving 25 years or more with Manhattan.

Only four other employees (similarly honored last year) are older in service.

This was the Second Annual Dinner of the Manhattan Pioneers.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP. Consolidated net earnings of Johns-Manville in 1945 were \$5,096,462, amounting, after provision for preferred dividends, to \$5.72 per share of common stock. In 1944 net earnings were \$5,476,213 or \$6.39 per share.

Consolidated Income account, compared with 1944, is given below:

	1945	1944
Sales, less discounts and allowances	\$35,993,676	\$101,211,499
Mfg. cost, selling and administrative exp., etc., exclusive of taxes	77,043,973	85,646,154
	8,949,703	15,565,345
Provision for contingencies	500,000	800,000
Federal, state, local and Canadian taxes	3,353,241	9,289,132
Net earnings for the year	5,096,462	5,476,213
Dividends	3,045,572	2,381,250
Earnings reinvested in the business	2,050,890	3,094,963
Earnings reinvested as at beginning of year	20,504,282	20,029,421
	22,555,172	23,124,384
Less: Transferred to common stock		2,620,102
Cost of issuing preferred stock	253,508	
Earnings reinvested as at end of year	\$22,301,664	\$20,504,282

Sales for the 1st quarter of 1946 amounted to not quite \$13,000,000, compared with \$22,469,717 in 1945. Of the \$13,000,000, six and a half million was paid out for salaries and wages and \$8,000,000 for other costs of doing business. There was a net tax credit of about \$800,000, after which the quarter showed a net loss of \$796,873.

The company's earnings for 1945, and for the first quarter of 1946 were substantially affected by prolonged strikes at J-M's two largest plants at Manville, N.J., and Waukegan, Ill., which began about the middle of November 1945 and were settled in March. This was the first time there had ever been a strike at the Waukegan plant, and the first major work stoppage at Manville in more than 25 years.

ASBESTOS COVERING & ROOFING CO., of Washington, D. C., are opening a Building Supply Department, in which it is planned to handle asbestos-cement roofing shingles and siding, asphalt roofing shingles, building paper, steel medicine cabinets, accessories, and other materials which they will take on from time to time as they become available.

John K. Shipe (son of F. H. Shipe) recently returned from Europe, will be Manager of this new department.

BARTELT ASBESTOS & CORK, INC., of Appleton, Wis., have moved their office to 118 S. Appleton St., Suite No. 3. They were formerly located at 521 N. Union Street.

ASBESTOS AS FILTER AID IN SUGAR REFINING, by Toh Liu of the China United Sugar Refining Co., Neikiang, China, was published by Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, 332 W, 42nd St., New York City in its May 1946 number. The article contains a number of tables, and may be of interest to anyone interested in filtering processes.

TILO ROOFING COMPANY, has added several colors to its line of asbestos cement products. It now produces asbestos sidewall shingles in white, brown, green and silver. The colors have had a wonderful reception in the market and are increasing in favor.

Tilo is about to open up its felt mill. Further announcement will be made a little later.

F. J. BALE, a Director of Raybestos-Belaco, Ltd., of London, England, has resigned effective on August 31st, 1946.

Mr. Bale joined the firm 14 years ago as Sales Manager. He will take an extended holiday beginning May 31st, resting after the strenuous war period.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED has declared regular quarterly dividend of 20c per share plus a bonus of 10c per share, both payable June 30, to record June 7.

SAFETY CLOTHING & EQUIPMENT CO., of Cleveland, recently adopted the trade name "Gardwell" for its line of safety clothing, which includes aprons, leggings, pants, coats, sleeves, welding jackets, hats, gloves, etc., made of asbestos, chrome leather, fireproofed duck, etc.

POST WAR SELLING, an article by L. Rohe Walter, Director of Public Relations, The Flintkote Company, was published in the April 1946 number of *The American Roofer*.

THE ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION on May 20th moved its headquarters to Commercial Trust Building in South Penn Square, Philadelphia.

PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Copies of patents can be obtained by sending 10c (in coin) to The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., giving the patent number, date issued, name of patentee and name of invention.

Gasket. No. 2,397,597. Granted on April 2, 1946 to Heber H. Dunkle, Raritan Township, Middlesex Co., N.J., assignor to Goetze Gasket & Packing Co., New Brunswick N. J., application July 17, 1944. Serial No. 545,246. (Metallic—Description upon request.)

Packing. No. 2,398,210. Granted on April 9, 1946 to Milton K. Cumming, Bronxville, N. Y., and Wilbur Van Tine, Raritan, N. J. Assignors to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Application March 23, 1944. Serial No. 527,794. Description upon request.

Insulation Material. No. 2,398,001. Granted on April 9, 1946 to Clifford I. Harvey and Mervin E. Martin, Cumberland, Me., assignors to Celanese Corporation of America. Application June 11, 1942. Serial No. 446,614. (Not asbestos). Description upon request.

Building Element. No. 2,398,632. Granted on April 16, 1946 to Orcutt W. Frost, Highland Park and James H. Conover, Chicago. Assignors to U. S. Gypsum Co. Application May 8, 1944. Serial No. 534,566. (Not asbestos). Description upon request.

Prefabricated Wallboard Construction. 2,399,978. Granted on May 7 to Byron J. Bartholomew, Burton, Ohio. Application August 9, 1943. Serial No. 497,993.

In combination a prefabricated wallboard unit capable of sustaining load stresses and comprising spaced sides or faces of wallboard, wallboard spacing members between said sides disposed in load sustaining position and bonded thereto under compression to integrate the sides and spacing members into an independent homogeneous and rigid panel.

Brake Shoe Construction. No. 2,400,015. Granted on May 7 to Andrew C. Mathieson, South Bend, Ind., assignor to Bendix Aviation Corporation, South Bend, Ind. Application November 30, 1944. Serial No. 565,864.

A brake shoe comprising a web having a plurality of notches circumferentially spaced along its periphery, a rim at right angles to said web and having openings aligned with the notches in the web, a friction lining on the face of the rim having counter sunk openings aligned with the rim openings, and a plurality of rivets having their head portions embedded in the respective lining openings, their shanks extending thru the rim openings and their points contacting the bottom surfaces of the respective web notches and spread to bear against the underside of the rim.

Heat Insulating Material. No. 2,400,884. Granted on May 28, 1946, to Hubert E. Lloyd, Bound Brook, N.J., assignor to The Rubberoid Co., New York City. Application September 29, 1942. Serial No. 460,119.

A thermo setting plastic composition for use in molding a lightweight heat insulating material comprising an aqueous mixture of substantially 3.50% calcium oxide, 5% silica, 2.25% bentonite and 2.25% asbestos fibres with the addition of about 2.70% sodium silicate and 1% plaster of Paris to preset the composition in a mold and permit of its removal therefrom in shape sustaining condition prior to thermo-setting.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Automobile production in April went to a new high of 150,000 units, compared with 90,000 in March and 48,000 in February.

April production of 81,000 trucks was double the March output of 39,000 units and nearly three times February production of 29,000 units.

Because of the coal strike it is doubtful whether May production of either automobiles or trucks will equal April output. This data is obtained from the May 1946 issue of the Monthly Report on Civilian Production, published by the CPA.

Man, 42, with general knowledge of Asbestos and insulating materials wishes to represent local or out-of-town manufacturers in New York metropolitan area. Address No. 5D-B, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

Asbestos Pipe Covering Winder required. New or used. State price, capacity, condition. Address Box 11-A-M, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

CORRUGATING MACHINE FOR SALE

With 3 sets of rolls for Asbestos paper work. Address Box 2U-L, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

FOR SALE

14 tons Reprocessed Bulk Amosite Fibre in 50 lb. bags. Will sell as lot or in small quantities. Address Asbestos Insulating Company, 311 West Marshall St., Norristown, Pa.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

New or used equipment for manufacture of Cellular Pipe Covering to include Winder, Corrugating Machine and Accessories. Address replies to Box No. 5C-M, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

AFTERTHOUGHTS

¶ Be sure to read advertisement of the Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works on page 15 of this issue. We expect to have a small supply of these booklets if anyone here in the East is in a hurry to obtain one.

¶ We have a new telephone number—Rittenhouse 8066. On and after July 5th, because of the new system being installed in Philadelphia, the number will be Rittenhouse 6-8066.

¶ Foreign Commerce Weekly of May 25th issue says that the Bolivian Government is reported to be considering the proposal of a Chilean firm to establish a factory for the manufacture of cement-asbestos building materials in Bolivia. A capital investment of between 15 and 20 million Chilean pesos is involved in the project.

¶ If you have not already received one, ask the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., for a copy of their "Policy Declarations" adopted at the 34th Annual Meeting held on May 2nd. It's concise but comprehensive. The leaflet is headed "Industrial Relations in America."

¶ The article on Italy (page 22) will be continued in July, when the asbestos deposits in Torino Province will be described.

¶ Articles on the subject of asbestos are always welcome, especially those somewhat technical in nature. Laboratory assistants please note. Articles are paid for upon acceptance.

¶ Edward N. Allen, President of Sage-Allen & Co., Hartford, says: In my many years of experience as a retailer I have never seen sales so heavy; never has it been easier to sell the public. But, by the same token, never have I seen people spend so much money and get so little for it. That is the nub of the matter.

BOOK LIST

- Asbestos Mining Methods.** By C. V. Smith. (Reprint) 16 pages. 25c per copy, discount in quantities of 50 or more.
- Milling Asbestos.** By J. C. Kelleher. (Reprint now available) 16 pages. Companion article to Asbestos Mining Methods. Both should be in every Asbestos Library, 25c per copy, discount in quantities of 50 or more.
- The Asbestos Factbook,** 16 pages. Information in compact form on origin, facts, locations, uses, analyses, qualities, 10c per copy.
- Canadian Chrysotile Asbestos Classification.** Including latest Quebec Testing Method. 30c.
- Twelve Estimating Tables,** with Chart. Convenient in figuring flange fittings and other areas. \$1.00 per set.
- Manual of Unit Prices** (for figuring pipe covering and blocks) 30c per copy postpaid.
- Processing Asbestos Fibres.** 8 pages. (Reprint) 25c per copy
- Tests for Cotton Content.** 4 pages. (Reprint) Describing several methods of testing asbestos textiles for cotton content. 10c per copy.
- Chart—Dollars Cost of Uninsulated Pipe.** (Reprint) 20c each.
- Asbestos: The Magic Mineral,** by Lilian Holmes Strack. Written especially for school children but every Asbestos Library should have a copy. \$1.00 per copy. (This book has been out of print but is now again obtainable.)
- Order any of the above from "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia 30, Pa.



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CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of June 10, 1946

Canadian—

Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine
(In U. S. Funds)

Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	\$650.00 to \$750.00
Group No. 2. (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry)	165.00 to 385.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	124.00 to 260.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	62.50 to 90.00
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	44.00 to 53.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	33.00 to 35.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	14.50 to 30.00

Vermont—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine (In U. S. Funds)
Shingle Stock Fibres	\$62.50 to \$65.50
Paper Stock Fibres	44.00 to 54.00
Waste	33.00
Shorts	14.50 to 28.50
Floats	19.50

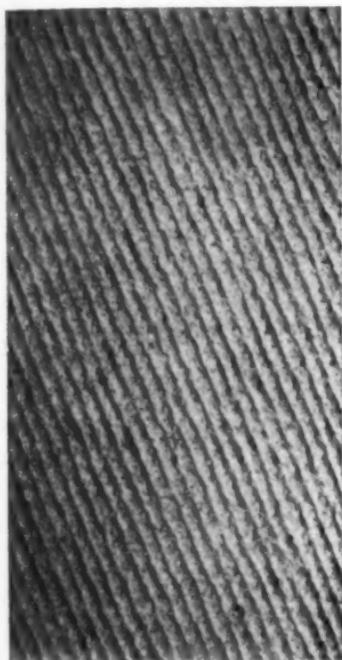
Note: Crude Run-of-Mine (Canadian) refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and 2 Crude. Crude Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness).

		May 1946		
		Par	Low	High
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	60	65	65
Armstrong Cork Co. (Pfd.)	np	103 1/4	112	109 1/4
Asbestos Mfg. Co. (Com.)	1	5 1/4	5 1/2	5 1/2
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	31	33 1/4	32 1/4
Celotex (Com.)	np	27 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/4
Celotex (Pfd.)	20	20 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4
Certainteed (Com.)	1	21 1/2	25 1/4	24 1/2
Flintkote (Com.)	np	42 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
Flintkote (Pfd.)	np	111	113 1/4	113 1/4
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	148	160	160
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	135	150	150
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	45	47 1/2	47 1/2
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	53 1/2	65	65
Thermoid (Com.)	1	13 1/2	17	17
Thermoid (Pfd.)	50	59 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	122	132	132
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	200	205	205
U. S. Rubber (Com.)	10	74 1/4	79 1/2	78 1/4
U. S. Rubber (Pfd.)	100	175	180	178 1/4

ASBESTOS CLOTH



The perfection of workmanship required in the manufacture of asbestos diaphragm cloth made from 100% asbestos fibre, is an excellent example of our ability to produce quality fabrics to meet practically every need for asbestos cloth.

Included in the R/M line are asbestos cloths for laminated plastics, laundry mangles, dust collecting bags, conveyor belts, safety clothing, packing, gaskets, friction materials, etc.

Our engineering staff will be glad to assist you in determining the type asbestos cloth best suited to your application.



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Asbestos Textile & Packing Division

Manheim, Pa.

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SOUTHERN ASBESTO L-158 TREATED CLOTH

Asbestos Cloths of varied construction may be treated with a wide range of compounds for special industrial applications. Southern's L-158 is such a material.

Designed for firmness and toughness, L-158 is ideal for service where abrasion in combination with heat is encountered. Treatments may be varied to impart qualities of resilience, flexibility and additional strength. Write for Bulletin No. 1006.

A COMPLETE LINE OF ASBESTOS TEXTILE PRODUCTS

THREAD • CORD • ROPE • ROVING
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Southern's 25 years of specialized experience in Asbestos Textiles and Textile Products is at your service in improving old or developing new products of asbestos fibres and textiles made from them. Our research, sales and manufacturing organization will welcome an opportunity to work with you.



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